

Paddy and the Echo.—Patrick, where have you been this hour or more? You must not absent yourself without my permission.

"Och, niver more will I do the like, sir."

"Well, give an account of yourself, you seem out of breath."

"Fait the same I am sir; I niver was in such fear about I came to Ameriky, I'll till ye all about it, sir, when I get breath wanst again."

"I heard ye telling the gentlemen of the wonderful hecho, sir, over in the woods behind the big hill. I thocht by what ye said it, that it bade all the echoes of old Ireland, sir; and so it does by the powers! Well, I just run over to the place ye was speaking of, to converse a bit with the wonderful creature. So said I, hillo, hillo, hillo! and sure enough the hecho said 'hillo, hillo, you noisy rascal!'"

"I thocht that was very quare, sir; and I said 'hillo,' again."

"Hillo, yourself," said the hecho, 'you begun it first.'"

"What the devil are you made up?" said I."

"Shut your mouth," said the hecho."

"So said I, 'ye blatherin scoundrel, if ye was flesh and blood, like an honest man that ye is't, I would hammer ye till the mother of ye would't know her impudent son.'"

"And what do you think the hecho said to that, sir? 'Scamper ye baste of a Paddy, said he, 'or f'ine if I catch you, I'll break every bone in your ugly body.' An' it hit my head with a stone, sir, that was nigh knocking the poor brains out of me. So I run as fast as ever I could; and praised be all the saints I'm here to till you of it, sir."

A gentleman enquired the price of eggs in market this morning—"Fifteen cents a dozen," was the reply. "Why, how is that?" asked the gentleman, "I've been paying but twelve and a half." "Oh, yes," said the vender, "a shrewd boy," "but the hens have had a strike, and we have to shell out a levy for them ourselves."

Prior Claim.—A bit of a war on board the Steamboat from Norfolk, being not a little disquieted in his slumbers by some legions of fellow lodgers, who seemed to dispute his claim to the berth, called out, "Hullo Steward! What massa? Bring me the way bill. What for massa? I want to see if these bod bugs put down their names before I did; if not I want 'em turned out."

The following agricultural paragraph, is from the Boston Morning Post:—

"How is crops?" Why, corn, tolerable—wheat aint none, but RYE and TATERS—Oh Lordy!!

Another slide has taken place on the bank of the Lake, and a most unfortunate one too. The most valuable part of the elevated plateau, in the grant of A. Kelley, Esq. for the purpose of a promenade, is settling away towards the water.—Cleveland, Gazette.

Well Patronized Newspaper.—Wherever published, says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, point as needful to the public, to enterprise and public spirit in place. There is no mistake in this! So accustomed have we become to judge in this matter, that all that we wish to see, when we hear a thriving village spoken of, is a well conducted paper from it, and we promise to tell by it whether the report in its favor is correct or not. If it has many advertisements, compactly set, and of different kinds, we will answer that there are men of the right kind there. But if the paper is barren of advertisements, the matter set in large type, we put it down that the report is farouade.

We see it stated in different papers at a distance, that the heirs of Stephen Girard have instituted a suit for the recovery of the property which that gentleman left in trust to the city of Philadelphia. As we see the report contradicted, we deem it not improper to state, that a suit has been instituted in the United States Court, in the name of one or two heirs, resident in France, for the recovery of most of the property left in trust, on ground that the trust is indefinite, and that the corporation is not a proper trustee. U. S. Gazette.

Influx of Strangers.—The Evening Star says—"the number of names entered on the Stranger's Register at Hudson's Merchants' News Room, during the month of April was 10,551, including the Siamese Twins, of which there seems to be question whether they count one or two—in this list they are put down as two."

Rail Road to Adrian.—We understand this mammoth work is to be so far completed early in next month, as to enable the proprietors to forward the merchandise destined for the west upon it to its termination. Several merchants upon the St. Joseph and elsewhere, have determined to forward their goods through the medium of this route, and cart them from thence in lieu of sending them as usual by way of the lakes and up the St. Joseph. This is but one instance of the importance of this Rail Road.

The first thirty miles in any direction out of Detroit, the roads both spring and fall, are nearly impassable; and the main road to Ypsilanti, 80 miles, and leading to Chicago, passes through low swampy ground, and is scarcely passable at any season of the year; hence it is important to the merchant and emigrant to be safely delivered so far west as Adrian, from whence westwardly, the roads are better than usual in a country as new. The bank connected with this road at Adrian, commenced operation the last of last month.—Toledo Gazette.

The President reached Cincinnati on Monday last, and left on the same day at 10 o'clock, for Washington, on board a steamboat bound for Wheeling. During his short stay in Cincinnati, he was saluted by the Cincinnati Greys, who promptly turned out under their commander, Capt. Bowman.—Louisville Journal.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Sartin, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. She brings us dates from that place to the 24th, and from London to the day preceding.

The British Parliament has been prorogued. The speech from the throne contains nothing important, nor were the previous proceedings in either House.

The Constitution of 1812, has been proclaimed at Madrid, and a new ministry appointed. The whole country is in a state of anarchy, and the British legion under Gen. Evans, in little better than a state of mutiny.

We this morning confine ourselves to adding the commercial shipping intelligence. The cotton market is again advancing.

KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the session."

"The assurances of friendly dispositions which I receive from all foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed."

"I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized."

"In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded to the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe."

"I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for the purpose I tendered to the two governments were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honorable to both parties."

"I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations."

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the commission appointed to consider the state of the dioceses of England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations."

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labor brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of tithes of England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their results."

"The passing of the acts for civil registration and for marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property."

"It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crimes which has lately taken place, in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government will encourage this good opinion, and enable that country to develop her great national resources."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sum required to provide for an increase in my naval force."

"I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of the compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been fulfilled."

"The increased productiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to meet those charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure upon various parts of my dominions abroad."

"The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guarded by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will there resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions; and your influence, and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well being of every community."

The Lord Chancellor then, in the usual form, declared it to be His Majesty's will and pleasure, that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday, the 20th of October next.

ATLAS OFFICE, half past 12 o'clock,
September 20, 1850.

Daring Robbery.—A most daring robbery was committed on board the steamer Rhode Island, on her trip from New York, last night. A keg containing \$30,000 in gold belonging to the Fulton Bank of this city was broken open and the contents abstracted. The keg was placed in the Captain's office under the care of one of the officers of the Bank. It is supposed the villain put his hand through the blinds of the office and took out the keg without being observed. The contents were then stolen and the keg returned to its place bottom upwards with the head broken out. In this situation it was found on the arrival of the boat at Providence.

No clue has yet been discovered which may lead to the discovery of the thief.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—This distinguished patriot and soldier addressed a crowded audience of the citizens of Franklin, at the Court-house, in this place, on Monday last, of all political parties. The remarks of Col. Johnson were very mild, but were delivered with force and energy, and in a feeling manner. He was listened to with marked attention, and when he closed he was applauded in the most enthusiastic manner, apparently by the whole audience. Judge Pryor very politely adjourned the Circuit Court two hours to accommodate Col. Johnson and the citizens who were in attendance to hear him, for which courtesy we hereby tender him, in behalf of Col. Johnson, his thanks.—Argus.

We learn from the Perry Democrat that Mr. candidate Ewing, since his departure from Cleveland, has visited Perry county, on his electioneering tour, and made a long and bitter harangue in the town of Somerset, against the powers that be. His chief subject, however, was the same upon which he was so eloquent here,—himself. He compared himself to an oak again, which would neither bend or break. We should think it would be a more correct simile, to liken him to a man who stands on the deck of a canal boat, and when the captain sings out 'Bridge,' does not bob his head. The consequence is, he is knocked overboard.

Three ship locks of seven feet lift only, would overcome the falls of St. Mary, and open the navigation of Lake Superior to the shippers of Buffalo. The canal would not be a mile in length, and the ground is favorable for the work. Sixteen hundred miles of coast navigation would be added to the present amount. Vast tracts of valuable land would be opened to the public, and the boundless treasures taken from the woods, the water and the land would repay the trouble and expense necessary to carry out the project. One hundred thousand dollars would cover the cost of the work.

It is said that the country which would be opened to commercial enterprise by such a canal, contains millions of acres of good land, singularly connected by natural channels of water communication on the interior.

We hope that Buffalo and Detroit may take up the project, and carry it into execution. It will be of incalculable importance to them, and the country at large.—Albany Daily.

The schooner G. S. WILLET, of Oswego, which sailed from this port, laden with wheat, last fall, and was lost in a gale off Ashtabula, has been recovered. The top of her mast was discovered, says the Ashtabula Sentinel, about six miles from shore; and by the exertions of some of the citizens of that place she was raised, and towed into the harbor. In raising her the body of a man in a sailor's dress floated off.—Two watches and about eight hundred dollars were found in the cabin.—Cleveland Herald.

The Convention.—This body assembled on the 20th inst., and organized temporarily, by electing WILLIAM DEAPER, of Oakland county, President, and CHARLES A. JEFFREYS, of Washtenaw, Secretary, and MARTIN DAVIS, of the same place, Sergeant at Arms.

Members from every county except Mackinac, where there was no election, appeared and took their seats. A friend writes that, judging from the opinions of the delegates as expressed in conversations he has had with different individuals, he has no doubt "that there will be a decided majority opposed to giving any assent whatever, even so qualified as to reserve all our legal rights."—Detroit Daily Free Press.

Wheat of a prime quality sold yesterday at \$2 per bushel. Sales not extensive.

Western flour was quoted in New York on Monday morning at \$9 a 9.45.—Rock paper.

Another Counterfeit.—We have just been shown a counterfeit of a new emission, upon the Utica Branch of the Ontario Bank. It is of the denomination of five dollars, letter C, dated Jan. 1st 1810, and payable to F. C. White. The engraving of the vignette is too indistinct and coarse; the filling up pretty fair, but the signature of the Cashier, T. H. Rockwell, is too large, and that of the President, A. B. Johnson, too stiff.—Daily Buff. Jour.

The Texian Navy is composed of six schooners, two armed steamers, and a guard brig.

The national debt of England is \$3,480,000,768. Of France \$180,000,000. Of Russia \$200,000,000. Of Prussia \$114,810,440. Of Turkey \$38,000,000.

Joseph Stallings, of Beach Island, South Carolina, was shot a few days since, by one of his negroes. He has suffered the penalty of murder.

The amount of the various manufactures in Pittsburgh, Pa., exceeds \$2,500,000.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the democratic state convention of New York recently held to nominate electoral tickets and candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of that state:

Resolved, That the friends of republican institutions and of free principles, have abundant reason for expressing their grateful sense of the eminent services rendered by ASHLEY JACKSON, since his election as President—in giving elevation to the national character, and in maintaining on all occasions the national rights and honor—in securing to the nation, through a series of successful and brilliant negotiations, the most advantageous treaties with foreign powers, and the respect and admiration of the world—in advancing our republic, from a state of comparative depression, to a condition of unexampled prosperity—in preserving the Union against the combined and sinister efforts of nullification and federalism—in putting at rest, by the exercise of a firm, wise and beneficent policy, the disturbing question of annexation, the Indian claims and domestic slavery—in resisting the encroachments and designs of a great monied power, and in preserving the people from the consequences of its daring attacks upon the currency, and upon the pecuniary and political interests of the country—in advancing the cause of civil liberty, by a strict adherence to his private character and that of the illustrious founder of the democracy in 1831, upon constitutional principles: That as the representatives of the popular feeling throughout this state, we cannot express too strongly, our approval of the measures and policy of his administration, and our admiration of his public and private character, and that we do not doubt that his exalted worth, and his services and sacrifices during a long and eventful life, will receive the plaudits, not only of the age in which we live, but of all posterity.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, by a life devoted to the cause of his country and of democratic principles, has proved himself worthy of the first honors of the nation.

He was a democrat of the Jefferson school in 1800, and his steady adherence to those principles is demonstrated by the uniform hostility of the federal party.

He was a zealous and able supporter of the late war, from its commencement to its close.

He advocated, as a citizen and as a delegate in the convention of this state, an extension of the elective franchise, and the repeal of that part of the old constitution which made property a qualification for voting.

As a legislator, he uniformly opposed all partial legislation, and his name is connected with the banking system of the state only as the advocate of a plan for the safety and protection of the people against frauds or failures of those institutions.

From his first entrance into public life to the present time, he has been an able and successful advocate of every measure which had a tendency to enlarge the privileges and improve the condition of the great body of the people.

It is his long and faithful services in the cause of honest principles, an equality of rights, and a just, liberal and constitutional administration of the government, which has given him such a strong hold upon the democratic feelings of his native state; and which, we confidently believe, will elevate him to the highest place in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That the public services of Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, as well in the civil as in the military stations which he has occupied, his devotion to republican principles, and his efforts in the cause of civil and religious liberty, entitle him to the confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That this convention cordially approve of the able, faithful and impartial manner in which the late governor has been administered by WILLIAM L. MARCY and JOHN TRACY.

Resolved, That whilst we do not admit the justice or the policy of drawing from the people an annual money surplus for the purpose of returning it to them in another name; yet we believe that the surplus to be received under the act of the last session of Congress, can be reduced to the uses of the people consistently with its safe keeping for the ultimate demands of the general government, in no manner so conducive to the public interests and to the ends of good government, as by investing it and applying the interest to the purposes of general education.

Resolved, That no greater sum ought to be collected from the people, by taxes or imposts, than is necessary for the ordinary support of the government.

Resolved, That the regulation of the currency is a proper subject of legislative control; but the right of the government to issue paper money, and dealing in two legally established currencies, and dealing in all with as much safety and benefit to the community as the privilege of dealing in merchandise; and in the opinion of this convention, such a modification of the existing law will enable individuals or associations to keep offices, to loan gold and silver and the bills of the Safety Fund banks in this state, and to receive deposits, without the privilege of issuing their own paper, would produce a wholesome competition among many leaders, and essentially benefit the interest of trade and commerce, by promoting the introduction and free use of capital.

Resolved, That the introduction of specie into our circulating medium, as a substitute for small bills, will essentially improve the currency of the state, and place in the hands of those who earn their daily bread by honest industry, a commodity of intrinsic value which cannot be impaired by the frauds or failures of individuals or banking corporations.

Resolved, That the ascendancy of the democratic party can only be maintained, as it has been with the exception of a short period, since the year 1801 to the present time, by a strict adherence to "the essential principles of our Government," as laid down in Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address.

Resolved, That we fully approve the views and opinions expressed by Mr. VAN BUREN in his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams.

Resolved, That whilst we leave the general character and conduct of the opposition, and the artifices and combinations by which they have sought power, to the intelligent discrimination of a patriotic people, we deem it a duty to enter our solemn protest against their present design to defraud the people of the choice of their Chief Magistrate; and that we cannot but regard the means by which they seek to accomplish this object—the multiplication of candidates, with appeals to sectional interests, and avowed principles and views in no section which they deny and disavow in another—as an additional proof of the hostility of that party to the popular will, and the recklessness with which they resort to any scheme to defeat it.

Resolved, That we can place no confidence in the sincerity or patriotism of those leaders of the opposition, who in 1830, when the National Debt amounted to fifty millions of dollars, were in favor of the most lavish appropriations, and who, in 1833, when the National Debt had been extinguished, and a large surplus accumulated, by the wise policy of Gen. Jackson's administration, resisted the appropriations of the surplus fund to objects of essential utility, and which were intimately connected with the general welfare.

The new iron steamboat Chatham on Savannah river, has commenced running. She is said to be the finest boat ever propelled by steam on those waters. Her hold has according to the Augusta Sentinel four separate water-tight apartments, divided by thick steel plates by partitions, great security in case of injury from cargo.

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

GEN. HARRISON'S VOTE FOR WHITE SLAVES.

Here is a beautiful specimen of FAKEHOOD and REPUBLICANISM advocated by a man who is now urged upon the people by the opposition, as a candidate for the highest and most responsible office in the gift of the people of the United States.

How will such doctrines look these days of abolition of black slavery?

In 1820, when William H. Harrison was a member of the State Senate of Ohio, a motion was introduced in relation to the law of debtor and creditor, which can be seen at any time by referring to the Journal of the proceedings of that body. It is as follows:

"ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker.

"MR. FITZPATRICK then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows.

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine, or costs, IT SHALL BE LAWFUL FOR THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY TO SELL TO SUCH PERSON AS A SERVANT TO ANY PERSON WITHIN THIS STATE, WHO WILL PAY THE A MOUNT DUE FOR THE SHORTEST PERIOD OF SERVICE, of which sale public notice shall be given of at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between such purchaser and prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of masters and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to try out such discharge. Provided that the court in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

The motion to STRIKE OUT was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20—nays 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Bailey, Brown, Fulton, Gass, Houston, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McMillan, N. Webb, Robb, Russell, Scott, Sheridan, Spencer, Stone, Swearinger, Thompson, and Wampler—20.

While those who voted against the motion to strike out, or IN FAVOR OF RETAINING THE SLAVERY CLAUSE OF THE BILL, were Messrs. Baldwin, Cobb, Fox, HARRISON, McLean, Orwell, Pollock, Rogers, Roberts, Wheeler and Trimble, (Speaker)—13.

A man advocating such principles can never expect the vote of an enlightened people for any office, however trivial. This is a bitter pill for the supporters of Gen. Harrison to swallow, but some few of the opposition editors attempt to justify him in taking such a course while others are busily engaged contradicting it. The facts show for themselves. Legislative Journals are valuable documents for reference to find men's views.

Supposing such a flaw could be found in the life and former course of Martin Van Buren—what would be the consequence? We should consider it a matter of sufficient importance to defeat any man's election to an office of such importance.

We have never thought it possible for Harrison to get the vote of a single state, and now we are confident he never will.

Saturday Evening has been an electioneering visit to Cleveland, Ohio, lately. When he has in sight of the immense shipping business, the numerous fleets of vessels, &c. always to be seen in that port, (according to accounts of Daily Herald), we wonder what he thought of the "desert waste of waters." In six months from this time he will find that he has been "barking up the wrong tree" on this occasion as well as when he gave existence to that famous "solitude" speech of bank memory.

Portable Marble.—It is computed by Dr. Jackson, from an analysis of the water of Boston, that our citizens drink annually lime enough to make a column of marble two feet in diameter and forty feet long.—Boston paper.

Wonder if they think of emigrating to the west now? Such citizens would be considered very valuable in this country.

The Croquet System.—A man and woman saw each other in New-York for the first time early in the morning, were married after breakfast, and the husband ran away before dinner.

Our Steam Boat will be in the water in the course of ten or twelve days, when she will be brought down to our new wharf to be finished. She is of a beautiful model, and will run easy.—We learn that the engine is nearly finished.

We perceive by the Niles Gazette that an association has been formed, books opened and stock subscribed for building a steam boat at that place this winter—the engine to be brought on before the close of navigation.

In consequence of the failure of crops of the east, wheat and flour and other bread stuffs are commanding high prices.

Be aware of Counterfeits.—Counterfeit bills on different banks at the east are becoming numerous. We shall particularize all that may come under our observation.

Census of Wisconsin.—As shown by official returns is as follows:—

Darwin county, 6,257.

Iowa, 5,234.

Dubuque, 4,274.

Crawford, 830.

Brown, 2,706.

Milwaukee, 2,693.

Total, 21,914.

The liberal sum of two hundred thousand dollars is about to be distributed among the several counties of Pennsylvania for the purpose of education, under the Public School act passed by the last Legislature of that State.

Montreal and New York are soon to be brought into close proximity. The Montreal Herald says, when the railroad from Whitehall to Albany is completed, and the fleet of steamboats which are preparing for Lake Champlain commence running, the trip may be easily and comfortably made between the two cities (distance 384 miles) in 20 hours! So much the better. We hope our Canadian neighbors may then by frequent intercourse, become more softened down in some of their prejudices towards us, while we in turn shall have cheaper and greater facilities for visiting the interesting and peculiar beauties and attractions which abound on the shores of the noble St. Lawrence.—N. Y. Star.

From the Buff. to Daily Journal.

Benjamin Rathbun.—A meeting of the creditors of B. Rathbun was held a short time since, in the city of New-York, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Henry F. Tallmadge and John Paine, Esqs., of that city, and Salem Dutcher, Esq., of Albany, as counsel were appointed to proceed to this place for the purpose of investigating the condition of Rathbun's affairs. These gentlemen finding that their operations would be greatly facilitated by the personal attendance and assistance of Mr. R., made application to the circuit court, now in session, Judge Gardiner presiding, at its opening on Thursday last. On the motion to that effect being made by Mr. Dutcher, assisted by Messrs. H. K. Smith and T. H. Sherwood, counsel to Rathbun, a strenuous opposition was made by Geo. P. Barker, Esq., District Attorney, but the Court after due consideration, decided to admit Rathbun to bail in the sum of \$80,000. This morning, the bond having been signed by Messrs. Pierre A. Barker, Samuel H. Macy, James McKay and Thomas T. Sherwood of this city, and H. F. Tallmadge and John Paine, Esqs., of New-York, all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, he was discharged from custody. We learn that, on examination, the committee are confident that the property, with proper management, will be amply sufficient to extinguish every claim.

New Counterfeits.—A new emission of counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Bank of the U. States, has been put in circulation in Ohio. The Cleveland Advertiser gives the following description:—Letter G. No. 4000 and upwards, payable to C. Thomas, dated July 10, 1835; S. Jaudon, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The engraving is very well executed, though the impression is somewhat lighter than the genuine.—Dai. Com. Adv.

Contemptible.—We cut the following execrable attempt at wit from the Rochester Democrat of yesterday. Its liberality, candor and smartness, must command the admiration of all. It is in character with several articles respecting Buffalo, which have appeared in the same paper of late; but we much mistake the Rochester people if such pitiful, malignant attacks on a sister city receive their approbation.—Com. Adv.

"O! We must give it up." Buffalo is the most charming city in the world. Every thing undertaken flourishes. Forging, picking pockets and stabbing are carried on to admiration. On Friday last a poor fellow was stabbed because he was too economical to pay his fire on a canal boat, and another had his pocket picked because he was silly enough to carry money in it. Our editorial brethren in Buffalo will believe us in earnest when we say that we surrender the palm to them most cheerfully.

Terrible Conflagration.—The Bowery Theatre burnt down.—At half past 4 yesterday morning, smoke was seen to issue from the Bowery Theatre, and in a very few minutes the whole building was completely enveloped in flames. So sudden and rapid was the conflagration that it was quite impossible to save the building when the firemen arrived at the spot. Nor were any portion of the very valuable properties belonging to the Theatre saved; with the exception of the clock, a piano, and the large mirror of the green room. The ward robes, and in fact every thing belonging to this establishment with these slight exceptions were swept. The upper portion of the side walls fell on Nos. 40 and 44 Bowery, and crushed in the roofs. No other buildings were injured. Thus has this magnificent Theatre a second time fallen a sacrifice to the devouring element. Mr. Hamblin's loss will be most severe. We understand that he himself estimates it at \$70,000, not a cent of which, we are sorry to learn, was covered by insurance—the policy having expired on the 19th instant, and Mr. H. was in negotiation for its renewal. The members of the company, are also severe sufferers, and in proportion to their means probably much the most so, as they have lost the whole of their theatrical properties, and are thrown out of professional employment. A man named Frederick, employed to sleep in the Theatre, had a narrow escape from the burning building with his life, being obliged to make his way out of it in his night clothes.

Of the origin of the fire, there seems to be a difference of opinion—some individuals believing it to have been communicated by design, and others supposing the fire to have occurred from sparks communicated to some combustible materials during the performance of Lafeite.

P. S. We are sorry to learn that at 10 o'clock this morning, while several people were standing in the portico of the ruins, one of the burnt beams fell from aloft and severely injured a young man named Frederick Parsons, of 38 Read street, by striking him on the head. We believe, however, that his wound is not considered dangerous. A boy named Thomas Butler, living at the Bull's Head, was also stricken on the shoulder, which was dislocated by the blow.—New-York Courier & Enquirer, Sept. 23.